

AGUINALDO'S CAUSE IS FAST BREAKING DOWN

The Rebel Chief Believed to Be Trying to Escape.

THE BOERS ARE PUSHED BACK BY GENERAL METHUEN'S FORCES

Admiral Dewey Angry — He Writes a Spirited Letter — Marconi Patents — Queen and Kaiser.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—A Spanish corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Taviac. He says he saw Aguinaldo accompanied by a prominent leader and fifteen men, arrive at Bayombong during the night of November 13th, hatless, his clothes torn and spattered with mud and his horse exhausted. Aguinaldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companions and the villagers as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses and proceeded immediately toward Mangalangan in Pangasinan province, west of Bayombong.

The corporal tells a straight story, giving minute details. He is convinced he is not mistaken, having seen Aguinaldo several times during recent months. Aguinaldo, it appears, would have had time to leave Bayombong November 13th and pass through General Wheaton's lines November 17th.

WAR NEARING AN END.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: The complete overthrow of Aguinaldo's so-called government, several of whose officials are now in the hands of the Americans, confirm the prediction made a fortnight ago that the suppression of the rebellion was a question of only a very short time. The only work remaining now is the disposal of small bands and will be practically brigand hunting. With the arrival of new troops the opening of ports will soon begin.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS GIVES UP.

MANILA, Nov. 24, 5:50 p. m.—Bautista, President of the Filipino Congress, presented himself to General MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the beginning of the war as to which side to cast his lot. He was offered a judgeship of the Supreme Court, but declined. He now announces that he desires to accept the position, and says the Filipino Congress and Cabinet are scattered, never to re-assemble. Some of the members, he adds, have returned to their homes, while others are flying for safety. Many of the Congressmen have resigned, and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn the truth.

Bautista says that Senor Mabini, the Filipino Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the cause of the resistance to the Americans. Mabini has a great scheme, which is really pure nonsense, for the liberation of the Malay races under the leadership of the Filipinos.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

A cable to the Sun dated Manila, November 25th says: The transport Brutus brought General Wheaton's reports here. She also brought Senor Buencamino, who was captured near Cabarawan. He says that Aguinaldo, his Cabinet, his mother, wife and son, and 4,000 troops have started northward. Buencamino separated from Aguinaldo near Cabarawan. Ten of his escort were killed and he lost \$6,000 in gold. He then surrendered to Major Cronin of the Thirty-third Infantry.

DOUBLING ON HIS TRACKS.

It is now reported that Aguinaldo has doubled on his tracks and that General Pio Del Pilar is assuming his name. If this is true General Young is pursuing Pio Del Pilar. General Young left San Fernando on November 20th with a troop of cavalry and three companies of Macabebes. The capture of the rebel leader whom he is pursuing seems certain.

TAGAL GOVERNMENT SCATTERED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—General Otis summarizes the situation in Luzon in a dispatch to the War Department today, in which he says that the insurgent government can no longer claim to exist, its troops and officials are scattered and Aguinaldo in hiding. The dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Nov. 24.—The claim to a government by the insurgents can be made no longer under any action. Its Treasurer, Secretary of the Interior and President of Congress are in our hands; its President and remaining Cabinet officers are hiding evidently in different Central Luzon provinces; its generals and troops, in small bands, are scattered through the provinces acting as banditti, or, dispersed, playing the role of 'amigos,' with arms concealed.

"The indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from the Bayombong railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan has been established and probably connection with San Fabian today. By relaying nine miles of track with

material at hand railway communication will be made to that point.

PARAGUA FLIES OUR FLAG.

The concentration of insurgents in the province of Cavite will probably necessitate another short campaign there. Besides the work in Panay, this campaign in Cavite is about the only military operation on a scale of consequence that is to be accomplished. General Bates, who is making a tour of the southern islands, reported that he had an interview with the Sultan of Paragua, and that satisfactory relations were established with that ruler. The American flag is now flying over the island of Paragua.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—MacArthur reports the capture by an outpost of Captain Lawrence, an Englishman, who brought Lieutenant Lacom from Hongkong to Dagupan. The prisoner admits that he was serving with the insurgents, and says that he commanded the rebel artillery in several of the engagements with the American forces.

No other reports than those already cabled have been received from General Lawton and Wheaton. They are still pushing toward San Fernando de la Union. MacArthur is reconnoitering toward Zamboales. General Hall's command is engaged in repairing the railroad to Dagupan. The Signal Corps will probably have the wire working between Dagupan and San Fabian tomorrow. The increasing number of Spanish prisoners escaping from the insurgents is evidence of the demoralization existing among the rebels. It seems as if practically all the prisoners would soon be released.

AGUINALDO CORNERED.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—It now appears that Aguinaldo is to the south and west of Lawton and Wheaton, and to the north and west of MacArthur. A cordon of troops is on one side of him, the east; while the Gulf of Lingayen is on the north and the open sea on the west and south.

RUMORS OF ESCAPE.

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.—Aguinaldo has found means of escaping from the Philippines. It is feared he has already done so. General Otis unwittingly aided the escape of the man whom 60,000 American troops are trying to catch.

Captain Lawrence, an Englishman, was engaged by Aguinaldo, through President Lacom of Negros, to buy a launch here. Lacom's brother and Pedro Regalado, a well-known Iloilo man, came to Hongkong. They actually bore letters from General Otis to Wildman, the United States Consul here.

They bought a launch, named it Lacom, cleared it at the United States Consulate as bound for Toro, proceeded to the Lingayen gulf and turned over the launch to Aguinaldo's men. Afterward they gave out that "insurgents had captured the launch."

It has since been learned that Lawrence is a colonel in the insurgent army and that he has been retained to command the launch, which is held in readiness to carry Aguinaldo to safety.

Several insurgent generals have already been seen in Hongkong. They must have escaped, disguised, through the American lines, for they came from Manila on regular trading steamers.

THE WAR IN NATAL.

The Boers Get a Backset From General Methuen's Forces.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—It is reported that General Methuen met the Boers today at Fincham's farm, near Ladysmith and defeated them.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.—From the few details which have reached here of General Methuen's fight with the Boers yesterday it appears that Boers from Fincham's farm shelled an advance body of the British Wednesday, November 22d, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill, which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns. The Boer casualties were thirty men killed and wounded. The Boer main column left Fincham's farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak Thursday the Boers fired from the hills, 1,000 yards distant, on the British advance force. Other troops were then pushed up and the engagement became general. The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and Northumberland Regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet.

Crossing the fire zone amid a storm of lead the guards and Northumberland pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets and capturing the larger, with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep. The cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursued the Boers. The Boers, it is estimated,

numbered 3,500 men. Their loss is unknown.

CHURCHILL INTERVIEWED.

PRETORIA, Nov. 24.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, the correspondent of the Associated Press here, in the company of P. G. Robber, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. de Somo, Secretary of the War Department, was enabled to visit Winston Churchill today at the model school, where he is confined with the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of the interview Mr. Churchill said:

"The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the outset. They praised our defense of the armored train and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they expected, under their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Colenso, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith and then going by rail to Moddersburg, finally arriving here on November 18. On the journey great numbers of burghers crowded to see us, but there was only one who made insulting remarks, the others courteously offering us cigarettes or showing such marks of attention." Mr. Churchill said the confinement in the model school was close and severe, but under all the conditions he had no grounds for complaint. When asked regarding his general impressions, he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of the war and had been much impressed by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them regretted the conflict, asserting that it had arisen as the result of misrepresentations. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the burghers in the field, despite their close and severe confinement, was determined, and there was no chance of an early peace.

"I fear," said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

SITUATION AT LADYSMITH.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 24.—An official message from General White at Ladysmith dated November 22, says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says: Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied the Boer position, bayoneting eighty of the enemy.

At daybreak the Boers opened with quick fires. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained the British returned to Estcourt.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Mool river gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty four wounded. This is the first news of such a heavy loss, and, if correct, suggests a repetition of General White's unfortunate action of October 30.

The Pietmaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the same sortie, says: "The British surprised the Boers, carried their position, captured all their equipment, and returned to Estcourt in safety. General Hildyard was very well satisfied with their work."

ADMIRAL DEWEY ANGRY.

He Notifies the American People That They Do Not Own Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The tempest stirred up by Admiral Dewey's gift of his new house to his wife was not abated by her transfer of the gift to the Admiral's son. The criticisms are so severe and were so quickly followed by the announcement from New York that the permanent memorial arch will not be erected in honor of Dewey but of the Navy, that the Admiral was goaded into making the following public statement:

"When I made over this house to my wife I thought I was doing the most gracious act that an American gentleman could do. I thought the people had given me this house for me to dispose of as I chose. It seems that I was mistaken. I would never have sold it, nor given it, nor willed it, nor disposed of it in any manner whatsoever outside of my own family. But I did believe I had the right to give it to my wife or my son if I chose to do so."

"It pains me very deeply to feel that I am compelled to lay down the records of my domestic life, but, in view of the insults which I have received at the hands of writers of letters which have been published today, I feel justified in somewhat overstepping the bounds of propriety and saying that Mrs. Dewey understood better than I did the feelings of the people and at first declined to permit the house to be transferred to her. She did consent only after an arrangement had been effected whereby not only the house, which was the gift to me from the American people, but her entire personal fortune, which, as you are aware, is considerable, was ultimately to go to my son George. Thus he had absolutely nothing to lose by my conveying my house to my wife, but, on the contrary, was a great gainer thereby."

"The relations between my son and myself have been always the most kindly, and between Mrs. Dewey and my son the most pleasant. This agitation has hurt my son even more than it has me."

"I would never have believed it possible," Admiral Dewey continued with tears in his eyes, "that the American people who made such a hero of me two months ago could have in this brief period so turned upon me as to fill columns of the papers with the worst sort of abuse. When I landed in New York I was told that I was the hero, the idol of the Nation. I was told that nothing was too good for me, that anything that I would ask was mine. I asked no money, I asked no applause, I had merely done my duty and was ready to do it again. But I did ask one thing, which was to be let alone, to conduct my personal and domestic affairs as I saw fit, and this one simple privilege which I asked from the American people has been denied me."

"When I sailed into Manila bay, over

dangerous ground, with death and even worse in front of me, I little thought that in such a brief period of time after I returned to my native land the American people would countenance such a monstrous attack upon me because I was doing what I considered to be the most gracious thing I could do—present my home to my bride."

"I do not intend to arraign the entire American people for the acts of a few. But I am hurt. I am cut to the quick. I never have felt so badly in all my life. I want to American people to know it. I want them to know that if I could I would return to the contributors to the fund the money that purchased it. I would never in the world have accepted it if I had known what it would cost me. If I should feel tomorrow as I feel tonight I would cut it all, throw up everything go on the retired list and go abroad. In fact, I feel so discouraged, so worn out tonight that I scarcely know what I will do; I hardly feel like living in a country where I can be attacked in so outrageous a manner without being defended by any one."

"The American people are not through with me yet. When the American people wanted me to command a fleet and to sail into Manila harbor I did my duty as I saw it, and as I believe a sailor should, and if they want me now or at some future time to command another fleet, my life and my sword are always at the disposal of my country."

"When I accepted this house I thought it was a gift. I did not know that the people who contributed the money to buy it gave it to me with a string tied to it or I should never have taken it. I never would accept anything with a string tied to it. I never have, and I never will. I owe a great deal to the American people, and perhaps the American people owe something to me, but thank God, the American people don't own me and I am still independent."

"It never occurred to me that any one could have even fancied cause for offense if I did not take the public into my confidence or consult with them in regard to transferring to my wife the property which they had presented to me."

"Under the law, the moment we were married she became possessed of one-third of it. I could not convey it or sell it without her consent. I understand that it is the custom in the majority of cases, where homes are owned and occupied by American families, that they stand in the name of the wife. Other American gentlemen have this privilege; why should I not have it?"

"As for conveying it to my wife to avoid the payment of any debts or obligations I can only say that I have never had any debts."

FRIENDS TO THE RESCUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Admiral Dewey has no regrets to express or apologies to offer for the disposition he has made of the home presented to him by the American people. When I saw him tonight he was pleasantly chatting with a caller and seemed in the best of spirits. He had received a large number of telegrams from all parts of the country expressing satisfaction with the course he had pursued and condemnation of the criticisms to which he had been subjected. "I regard these expressions as coming from his true friends and as deriving much comfort from them. The admiral does not wish to make any further explanation, but desires it understood that he stands by the interview which he gave last night after he had learned of the full extent of the criticism which his action had caused."

THE MARCONI PATENTS.

The Goodbody Syndicate Incorporates to Buy Them for America.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State today of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, one-half of which is preferred stock with 8 per cent non-cumulative dividend.

The company is incorporated to purchase and acquire various inventions and discoveries of letters patent connected with the business of communication by means of wireless telegraphy and especially to use the Marconi patent. The company is also empowered to construct and operate lines for using this invention over land and sea.

The incorporators are Guglielmo Marconi of London, Isaac L. Rice and August Belmont of New York, Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia and Robert Goodbody of Paterson, N. J. This company, it is understood, has no connection with the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, incorporated a short time ago.

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Words Sent in an Hour.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Telegraph messages were transmitted today by the

Polar-Virg system from Chicago to Milwaukee and return at the rate of 122,000 words an hour. Later, on a test covering the longest distance ever attempted by the inventors, "dots" and "dashes" were sent to Buffalo and back at the rate of 90,000 words an hour, covering a total distance of 1045 miles. The experiment was not completely satisfactory, owing to the absence of some necessary apparatus. A second attempt late tonight proved more successful.

GEORGIA MAY PROHIBIT.

State Assembly Passes a Death Blow to Saloons.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Nov. 22.—The Willingham bill, providing for State prohibition, was passed by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State today after the most exciting debate the House has known in years. If the bill passes the Senate and becomes a law it means the annihilation of the saloons. Every plant for the brewing of beer or the manufacture of whiskey must be closed. It will not interfere with banquets or entertainments, but the law will not allow any club to sell or keep for the use of members intoxicating liquors of any kind.

CHARLESTON GOES DOWN.

The Culgoa Reports That the Cruiser Has Disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Leites, commanding the naval station at Cavite, dated at Manila today: "Culgoa reports Charleston has disappeared."

The Culgoa was the relief ship sent out from Hongkong. It is believed at the Navy Department that the Charleston has slipped down into deep water from the steep bank on which she was resting at the bow. This report has dispirited the last hope of saving the ship.

PACIFIC, PAST AND PRESENT.

H. Bancroft's New Book on Western History.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Hubert Howe Bancroft, the California historian, has brought out his new work, "The New Pacific," which is liberally quoted from by the morning papers. The book is supplementary to the encyclopaedic works of the same author covering the history of the Pacific Coast States. In the introductory chapter the author writes that "a dozen lines of steamships now cross the Pacific between America and Asia, where for two and a half centuries a single galleon made its slow and clumsy way forth and back from Acapulco to Manila once a year," and quotes Secretary Seward, who said forty-seven years ago: "The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region behind will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter."

Touching the building of the proposed interoceanic canal, the author inquires: "With a commerce on the Pacific now amounting to \$5,000,000,000 per annum, what will be the industrial evolution when there is a ship passage uniting the east with the west?"

QUEEN AND EMPEROR.

The Two Sovereigns Dine Off Plate Worth Ten Millions.

WINDSOR (England), Nov. 21.—The State banquet held this evening in St. George's hall was an unusually brilliant affair. At each end of the table at the center of which Queen Victoria sat, were specially constructed sideboards, on which were piled gold plate valued at \$10,000,000, against a crimson background, to a height of fifteen feet. Her Majesty received her guests in the King's Guard chamber, famous for its Gobelin tapestries. Troops of the Household Cavalry, bearing lances, lined the grand staircase, while in the banquet hall Beef Eaters and Royal Yeomen formed a picturesque fringe.

The Queen sat at the center of the long table, facing the Prince of Wales. On her right was Emperor William, and on her left the Duke of Connaught. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, wife of the Am-

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HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES.

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Osceola Mills, Pa., without fee or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household. If you have a cough, try it." It may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. Fort Street.

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

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